

The Executive Committee.
The Central and Southern Executive Committee, chosen by the Democratic State Convention, are as follows:
A. S. WALKER, CHAIRMAN.
M. H. BOWEN, JOHN H. KELLY,
W. M. WALTON, S. G. SEED,
Central Executive Committee.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.
1st District—H. B. Fickel, Liberty.
2d do T. R. Bonner, Rock.
3d do James W. Ewing, Palestine.
4th do James H. Jones, Henderson.
5th do J. P. Douglas, Tyler.
6th do James W. Pope, Marshall.
7th do H. P. Mabry, Jefferson.
8th do W. B. Wright, Clarksville.
9th do Wm. W. Wortham, Hopkins.
10th do S. B. Massey, Paris.
11th do R. L. Fulton, Galveston.
12th do F. A. Rogers, Richmond.
13th do J. W. Henderson, Houston.
14th do J. M. Massey, Huntsville.
15th do Seth Shepard, Beaumont.
16th do G. Goodwin, Baytown.
17th do A. W. Terrell, Galveston.
18th do Capt. George Clark, Waco.
19th do C. M. Winkler, Corsicana.
20th do John Hanks, Dallas.
21st do E. T. Broughton, Sherman.
22nd do W. E. Hughes, Weatherford.
23rd do R. E. Johnson, Dallas.
24th do Wells Thompson, Columbus.
25th do J. D. Segers, Bastrop.
26th do W. D. S. Cook, Georgetown.
27th do J. P. Massey, Georgetown.
28th do C. Upson, San Antonio.
29th do J. B. Carpenter, Corpus Christi.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF TEXAS.

The Democratic State Convention that assembled in Austin last January, after the adoption of its platform, passed the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to take immediate steps to raise, by joint-stock or otherwise, a fund, and at the earliest possible time establish a central office to be under the control of a committee of three to be selected by the Central Committee. Which resolution was adopted.
A meeting of the State Executive Committee was held in the city of Austin, at the request to the adjournment of the Convention, at which meeting the State Executive Committee passed a resolution directing the four resident members of the Central Executive Committee in Austin and the Chairman to carry out the resolution of the Convention by the establishment of a Central Democratic Paper.

In accordance with the resolution of the Convention and of the Executive Committee at large, the undersigned report that they have entered into arrangements with the "Statesman Publishing Company" to publish a Democratic newspaper in Austin to be styled the "Democratic Statesman," which paper will be owned and managed by the Central Executive Committee. Under the management of editors, counseling with a competent committee, the undersigned trust that the paper will, in all respects, meet with the approval and support of the Democracy of Texas. We earnestly solicit, for the interests of the party, that every member of the Democratic Executive Committee, and Democrats at large, use their influence to extend the circulation of the paper.

A. S. WALKER,
Chairman Democratic State Ex. Com.
S. G. SEED,
W. M. WALTON, Central Committee.
M. H. BOWEN,
Austin, Texas, July 20, 1871.

The Democratic Statesman has the largest home-edition circulation, in both city and country, of any paper published in the capital.

Some of the Northern papers are devoting half of their space to the Grand Duke Alexis.

Mace and Coburn fought three hours and forty-five minutes. They ought to have battled each other in that length of time.

Davis said before the election, that he had rather see the Devil in Congress than Giddings; hence we can discover why he declared in favor of Clark.

It is everywhere observable, that far more branches of the peace are committed by carpet bag and scalawag Radicals in Texas, than by any other class of men.

A compromise has been effected between Charles Morgan of the Opelousas Railroad, and the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, which will insure the early completion of both.

Ex-Governor Bullock has gotten as far as Buffalo, where he can easily slip over the lines when it becomes necessary.

Judge Spencer, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that a mock marriage, followed by the cohabitation of the parties, and a mutual public acknowledgment as husband and wife, is a valid marriage.

The hanging of a murderer, ravisher or incendiary at the North by mob law is all right, but when an outraged community in the South meets out justice to such men, it is called Ku Kluxism, and the military arm of the United States is commanded to take charge of it, and suppress civil rights.

Senator Osborne, of Florida, has called upon the President with a request that martial law be declared in Jackson and Calhoun counties, Florida. The President intends to consult with Ackerman upon the subject.

The general incorporation act became a law. We called attention to this bill while it was locked up in committee, and are glad, as we urged then, that much expense will hereafter be saved the State in legislating upon private bills.

The Printing Bill.
The act repealing sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Printing Bill did become a law. It was passed on the 24th of November and became a law without the signature of the Governor. This does away with all official journals except the State Journal at Austin, which has a right to only the State printing.

The Ku Klux trials at Columbia, South Carolina, have commenced. The first day was consumed in the discussion of the manner of selecting a jury. The District Attorney moved that a panel be summoned from the body of the district, and Reverdy Johnson contended that the Constitution required that the jury be selected from the judicial district in which the alleged offense was committed. The District Attorney was sustained by the court, Mr. Johnson taking objections.

A Radical Prospect.

A rumor is being circulated, and gains credit among some, that Davis intends to convene the body once known as the Twelfth Legislature another time. In doing this, extraordinary powers would be assumed, heretofore unheard of. We would not be surprised at any outrage which E. J. Davis might commit. Constitutional provisions are no more to this man than straw. He has, from the first moment of his political history, shown an utter disregard for established government, and has used every means at his command to strike a death-blow at those securities, which past wisdom has provided for the maintenance of our political existence.

The State Constitution says that "members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of general election." We see then that the organic law, to which all statute law necessarily should conform, has settled the point in question beyond a doubt. No amendment touching this point has either been passed or proposed by the Twelfth Legislature, and hence the Governor would have no more right to convene the above body, after its late adjournment, than to declare the State a monarchy. Should such a lawless measure be resorted to, the acts of such a body would possess no legality, and the public officer who would dare sign warrants, or disburse money to or upon its authority, would become personally responsible before the courts of the country for the act, and a writ of mandamus would issue in the case to prevent such illegality.

The breach of the law was first made in the failure of the Governor to order an election during the fall, and next by his veto of the election bill.

There is no longer an existence of the Twelfth Legislature, and the provision of the Constitution which says "the sessions of the Legislature shall be annual," gives no power to Governor Davis to call into existence a Legislature not elected by the people. The errors, blunders and corruptions of himself and the Twelfth Legislature clothes him with no such power.

However, it is hardly possible to judge what Davis may not attempt. His acts are only a record of lawlessness, and verily it might be believed that he would assume the power, not only to prevent the people from electing a Legislature, but even to personally appoint and call one into existence. Such, in truth, would be the peculiarity of the defunct Legislature, if again convened.

Robbery.
A large number of extra clerks were employed during the last days of the Legislature, as it was pretended, to catch up with the business. Some of these clerks, who had served for only a few days, were voted a month's pay, simply, we presume, as a compensation for wearing the livery of the devil. The hypocrisy of the Twelfth Legislature is shown in the fact, that although it made a pretense to cut off the expenses of the State by reducing the number of clerks as a retrenchment measure during the first days of the session, still it has shown a profligacy of expenditure toward the latter part of it by employing additional clerical force to an extent by no means required. We have it upon the best of authority that \$48 was paid to one man for rolling a bill covering only thirty-four pages of foolscap, or, in other words, six days pay—rates \$8 per day for copying a little over five pages of writing. This, however, has been more than equalled by the pay of some favorites, who have received salaries as clerks, when in fact they performed no duties whatever. Such is Radicalism; such the corruption in which we are engaged. From every threshold the cry of an outraged people rises up against it. When will it cease?

The Beauties of Radical Rule.

The annual message of Gov. Caldwell, of North Carolina, shows up the enormous frauds that have ruined the State. He says he can only approximate the public debt, but enough is known to guess at the balance. The Governor adds—without being able to give the full debt—that "to pay this interest and support the State and county governments, as well as to provide for the education of our children, to say nothing of the payment of old debts owing by counties and towns, which in many instances is being enforced by the courts, will be such a large percentage of the income of our people, that I am forced, reluctantly, to conclude that they cannot bear the necessary taxation without being deprived of their property, and in some cases even of the necessities of life."

We suggest to Gov. Davis to procure this message. It will in the next few months apply with equal force to the State North Carolina is thus added to the list of bankrupt States, and Texas will follow soon. Let the Journal give us another eulogy upon the honesty and economy which has characterized Radical rule in Texas.

The President, in his message, presupposes the guilt of the Ku Klux prisoners in South Carolina. What right has he to urge in an official document the criminality of persons awaiting trial by the courts? What right has he to prejudice? When such expressions as these are publicly disseminated by the chief of the nation, where is the sacredness of the law? What more reprehensible could be charged against such an official?

A Political Message.

"The condition of the Southern States unhappily is not such as all true, patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents emigration and the flow of capital into the States lately in rebellion."—(President Grant's Message.)

Every one who has any observation knows that the position taken in the above excerpt is utterly false. In South Carolina, where the controlling influence is ignorance and Radicalism, such has been the case, but in all the Democratic States there has been a gradually increasing prosperity since the war. Into Texas both a foreign and native emigration has been constantly flowing, and those who come among us to make a legitimate livelihood know that there is everything else but ostracism. Such a charge is a base injustice to Texans, a people who have ever worked to secure and maintain immigration. Such is the expression of a partisan and sectional President, conniving at the injury of the Southern States. The liberality of our people to those seeking homes among us is proverbial. We desire them—people from all States and nations to settle among us. Let them come on; our lands are broad, soil rich and teeming with wealth, and there is room and a welcome for strangers from everywhere. We inquire not into their political views before we offer them the hand of fellowship. All we desire to know is that they are honest, and not political emissaries sent among us to assist in the present wholesale robberies which are being perpetrated.

The Coming Campaign.

Representative Voorhies, of Indiana, has published a card, in which he presents to the public his programme for defeating Grant for the next Presidency. We think, like Mr. Voorhies, that it is highly important that a National Democratic Convention should be called at the very earliest date make known to the country the basis upon which the party is, we hope, to unite, and to defeat the dangerous power now wielded by Grant and his party. This power, if allowed to fasten itself for another term upon the country, will beyond all doubt result in the entire overthrow of the government, and in the establishment of a centralized despotism.

Mr. Voorhies says:
"I keenly appreciate the importance of an authoritative expression of principles which are to guide us in the future as in the past. It should be made at an early date, in order that organization shall be perfected and confidence restored by the time the approaching campaign is upon us. This, however, should be the work of a National Convention, embracing delegates from the various States in favor of calling such a Convention at some central point in the West, on a day not later than the 22d of February next. The call should be issued by the National Executive Committee, and the delegates should be appointed by State and District conventions. The business of this body should be to carefully and patiently weigh all views laid before it, and to agree upon and publish a clear and definite declaration of principles upon which the party will stand, and to make the people and the safety of our free institutions. This being done, it should adjourn to a day fixed for the nomination of a candidate for President. In the meantime the people of the United States can discuss and approve or disapprove of what has been done. It would be the duty of all Democrats, taking part in politics, to submit to the people, if there are such as prefer their own convictions even to the platform of a national convention, they can support any list without embarrassing anybody else. Let us have political as well as personal liberty, and success is within our reach. If the entire Democratic vote can be controlled, inspired with enthusiasm and brought to the polls, Grant cannot be re-elected. About the issues in the party who stand at home on the day of the election which wrought such widespread defeat. There is no increase in the Republican vote. I make the above suggestion, knowing that it is entirely practical, and that it meets the urgent demand of the present crisis. I shall respectfully urge it upon the National Executive Committee and ask for it the favorable consideration of the conservative men everywhere."

Governor Stockdale's Remarks.
We call the attention of our readers to the synopsis, in this number, of Governor Stockdale's remarks on the proposition of the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway Company. The special registration necessary to taking the sense of the county, on this proposition, commences on the 16th instant and ends in ten days thereafter. It is therefore important that our people should carefully consider the views presented by Gov. Stockdale. While we are not prepared to endorse without qualification what he advances, there can be no doubt in the main of the soundness of his propositions. Our shortest way to deep water lies over this road, and without railroad competition we must find ourselves at the mercy of monopolies.

Again, this road would bring us in contact with our western sea-coast and the rich valley of the lower Guadalupe. With the completion of the Central, the International, the Missouri and Kansas and this road, Austin, like Atlanta, becomes an inland railroad center.

We call attention to the remarks of Gov. Stockdale, hoping that every one concerned may consider the matter well, and, being fully apprised, find themselves prepared to pass their judgment upon the propositions.

The Houston papers are devoting much space and time to the publicity of a circumstance, which is calculated to do much damage to the character of a lady, who they protest is innocent and highly respectable. By the time they are through with it, her poor, would be left spirit will be entirely crushed. It is to be hoped the courts alone will in the future be allowed to handle the Phillips case.

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Large quantities of cotton and pecans have been shipped from Gonzales during the last three weeks, so says the Inquirer.

The Printing Act.

An Act regulating public printing, was passed during the called session of the Twelfth Legislature of 1870, and became a law on the 13th day of August. On the 24th of last November, an Act was passed repealing certain sections which became a law without the signature of the Governor. The repealed sections are as follows:

Sec. 12. In addition to the other duties herein imposed upon the State Printer, he shall be required to publish in his official journal all judicial advertisements required by law to be published in the judicial district wherein said official journal is situated, including sheriffs' and constables' sales, notices of elections, succession notices, and all proceedings and orders of any court that may be ordered published in said judicial district; and all such publication or advertisement shall be utterly null and void unless so published in the official journal. It shall be the duty of the State Printer, to file in the clerk's office of the court having jurisdiction, his affidavit, with a copy of any judicial advertisement ordered by said court to be published, appended, together with his receipt for the payment of the printing fees, partly by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit such advertisement shall have been made, to be collected as other costs, which affidavit shall give the dates of the paper in which the advertisement appeared, and be filed and recorded by the clerk, as the legal evidence of the publication of the same, to be read, or a certified copy thereof, in all the courts of law or equity, and no other evidence of such publication shall be required or allowed.

Sec. 13. That the Governor be, and he is hereby empowered to designate certain journals to perform and publish the county and judiciary printing and advertising of the judicial districts, respectively, in which such journals may be published. In case no paper is published in any judicial district in this State, or other publication may be authorized to be published in a paper published nearest thereto. Each paper so selected, shall be the official journal of the judicial district wherein it shall be published; and all county and judiciary printing and advertising for, or in said judicial district, shall be done by and published in said journal; and after such selection, and notice thereof to the district judge, district clerk, sheriffs and justices of the peace in said judicial districts, every advertisement and publication in any other paper than the one so selected, shall, during the term of such selection, be null and void for any legal purpose. All printing and advertising authorized to be done by this Act, whether State, judicial, or other, shall be paid for at the rate authorized by item six, section ten of this Act.

Sec. 14. That before any public or private sale, under order of any court, shall be had, due notice of such sale, with a full account or description of the property to be sold, shall be published in the legal advertising medium of the judicial district in which such property shall be sold, for a period of four weeks, one insertion each week, immediately preceding such sale; and any officer selling property of any kind whatever without advertising the same as required by this section, shall be responsible for all damages that any party may sustain.

Sec. 15. That whenever it shall be determined before any court of competent jurisdiction that the provisions of section fourteen of this Act have not been complied with, the party or parties purchasing the property not properly advertised, shall forfeit the amount paid for such property, and such property shall revert to its former position as when no sale had been made.

Sec. 16. That where property is sold under the provisions of this Act, the officer selling the same shall pay the expenses of advertising out of any of the cash proceeds of said sale; in case there be none, the newspaper so advertising shall, under the provisions of this section, hold a first mortgage on said property until said advertising shall be paid.

Sec. 17. That all railroads in this State, shall advertise in the legal advertising mediums of every judicial district through which they pass, a correct schedule of the hours of arrival and departure of all regular trains, and all rates of passage and freights.

That part of the law which still exists, refers alone to State printing, and under the law, as now in force, there can be but one official journal in the State, which possesses only an exclusive right to the printing and publishing of whatever nature, for the use of both Houses of the Legislature, for the Executive, Judicial and other departments of State.

The President says the peace policy towards the Indians works favorably; that they are settling quietly upon the reservations, and conforming to civilization. He no doubt gathered these ideas from the Christian-like manner in which they have lately purloined and robbed in a wholesale manner upon the Texas frontier.

Herndon's and Clark's certificates have been referred to the Committee on Elections. No doubt, however, should rest upon the first. The plan would seem, that by this infamous double investigation, the Radicals wish to force some kind of a compromise. That's a hook with no bait.

United States Marshal Parker sold the Galveston and Houston Railroad for \$675,000 to F. P. James.

The International Railroad.

On Monday, the 11th of this month, fifty miles of the International Railroad, east from Hearne, its point of junction with the Houston and Texas Central, will be open for business. The road is being pushed rapidly forward and will be opened at the successive terminal stations as fast as completed. The Trinity river will be reached by the first of February next. When the road will be commenced this side of Hearne we are unable to state, but the rapidity with which it is being built gives hopes that it will be at no very distant day. These facts have been kindly furnished us through the General Superintendent, H. M. Hoxie, Esq.

We learn from the Georgetown Sentinel that, at the recent term of the District Court held in Williamson county, the following important cases were disposed of:

State of Texas vs. Eugene Houghton. Verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

State vs. L. and J. W. Faundren, charged with theft. Verdict of guilty, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

State vs. Edward Lovey, charged with theft. Verdict of guilty, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The Republican party may give Grant the imperial purple if the natural rights of the people can not be secured under any other form of government.—San Antonio Express.

That fellow of the Express has the least possible amount of discretion; continually letting the cat out of the bag before the right time. He belongs however to the hydrophobic class, and his own best friends continually run dangerous risks while he remains unmuzzled.

The atmosphere of San Antonio seems to be a bad place for contracting the above disorder. Newcomb contracted the same disease in that region, and this rabidness of his caused the death of poor Degeen.

Connor and Hancock were both sworn in as members of the United States Congress from Texas on the 4th of December. Herndon's and Clark's certificates were claimed as irregular and referred to the Committee on Elections for its certification.

The President sent on the 6th inst. two hundred and seven nominations to the Senate. The dispatch failed to mention that nearly all of the appointees claim relationship with the President. He has now reached his forty-second census.

Trains will soon run daily upon the International Railroad as far as Jovitt, 50 miles east of Hearne, connecting with those of the Central road and with a line of stages running to Palestine and other places.

The McKinney Enquirer says that J. A. Knight, of that place, sold his premium sow and two pigs for \$150 in gold.

Advertising Aphorisms.
Judicious advertising always pays. If you have a good thing, advertise it. If you haven't, don't. If you don't mean to mind your own business, it will not pay to advertise. Never run down your opponent's goods in public. Let him do his own advertising. It's as true of advertising as of anything else in this world—if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. We don't recommend advertising as the best way to get a wife; but we know that it is the best way to get a good trade.

You can't eat enough in one week to last a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. A large advertisement once, and then discontinuing, creates the impression that the man has fizzled. A constant dropping will wear a rock. Keep dropping your advertisements on the public and they will soon melt under it like rock salt.

Large type isn't necessary in advertising; blind folks don't read newspapers. If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it is a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world. People who advertise only once in three months, forget that most folks can't remember anything longer than about seven days.—(American Newspaper Reporter.)

An Unwise Decision.

On an appeal from a district court, the Supreme Court of Texas has lately made a decision, in which administrators and executors who settled their trusts in Confederate money are deeply interested. The decision was based on the following facts:

An administrator, during the war, obtained an order from the Probate Court to sell the assets of his intestate for cash. Under such orders he made sales for Confederate money, which he paid to such creditors as would receive it. After the war had closed, the Probate Court permitted him to resign his trust and settle his account on Confederate money returns and vouchers.

The Supreme Court decided that the Probate Court's orders and judgments were not only erroneous, but null and void, and that the administrator would be held liable in legal tender for the value of the property sold, and that the creditors could recover their claims, so paid in Confederate money, against the estate.—(Galveston) Civilian.

United States Marshal Parker sold the Galveston and Houston Railroad for \$675,000 to F. P. James.

The Proposition Made to This County by the Company I Represent.

This proposition made to this county by the Company I represent, is purely one of business, and to be determined by you properly, upon business considerations and business principles. We propose to construct a railway from the Gulf, at Indianola, to a point on this side of the river, with depot not further than one mile from the crossing of Congress Avenue and Pecan street, within a given time, if you will exchange for that amount of stock in the Company \$500,000 of the bonds of the county; this exchange to be made only upon the condition that the railway is so completed within the time named. So that the county issues no bonds, owes no debt, pays no taxes, and no interest begins to run until after the completion of the road, and you have all the advantages of the exchange.

When the railway is completed, if done within the time named, then the exchange of county bonds for stock of like amount is made, and in twelve months after this exchange, the first year's interest will be due. It is apparent then, that there is no present tax, and none at any time until you have a complete connection over the shortest line you can have to the Gulf.

Is this a fair business proposition? Will the county realize benefits equal to its investment, or will the county be encumbered with an investment for which it is in debt, receiving no return?

I might enter into a discourse upon the general benefits of railways, but there have been sufficiently considered. Suffice it to say, that this line being the shortest to the sea, the great highway to all markets of the world, commands itself especially to your attention.

As an investment for the county of Travis, it is a good one, in that it binds the immediate southern and south-western parts of the State to the capital with bonds of iron—or, what is stronger and more enduring, bonds of commercial interest and intercourse. By the Central Railway, you connect yourselves with the eastern and south-eastern portions of the State; by the International, you are connected with the centre and north-eastern; by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with the northern; and by this, you will connect with the only other settled region—making this capital a centre of railroads, and hence a centre of commerce, increasing its power and influence in all the affairs of the State, and thus permanently establishing its political position and moral power. This return, though not counted in dollars, is felt in increased financial prosperity and general progress, and is of greater value than any dividend upon the stock of the county in the railway.

But, simply as an investment of money, upon a calculation of return in dividends to the county, I am sure it will prove a good one. It is one, at least, which has so commended itself to me that I have put all my available means in it.

This corporation is the result of a consolidation of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf with the Indianola Railroad Company. All old liabilities are extinguished; and the Articles of Consolidation approved by Act of the Legislature of 19th May, 1871, vesting in the joined Company all the powers and franchises of the two old corporations. The railway is completed from Indianola to Victoria.

The financial plan of the new corporation is to construct the rest of the railways upon the basis of stock and bonds of the Company, to aggregate \$300,000 per mile; fourteen thousand of this to be stock of the Company, and sixteen thousand to be bonds of the Company, secured by mortgage. Upon this basis, we have no doubt we shall be able to complete the road as proposed, to San Antonio and Austin, if the counties yet to vote shall follow the example of those which have already voted. Will this line of road pay upon a capital of \$300,000 per mile? My answer is that it will; and that the money put into it by Travis county, will be perfectly safe, in my opinion, and pay the principal and interest of the county bonds.

This is the financial basis, only the amount was much larger, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company—the most powerful and successful corporation south of the Ohio river. This Company was organized with James Guthrie at its head, and the people of Kentucky, now owning this road by its municipal corporations, not only control it, but reap all advantages from it; among which are the following:

Logan County—I cite this because it is my native county—first refused to subscribe stock, and the road to Nashville passed through the county adjoining, which did subscribe. Seeing the effects of the road, the county was very anxious to subscribe \$300,000 to the Memphis Branch, and issued the bonds at once to be used in construction. It paid the interest on the bonds until the road commenced to operate, when the dividends of the road paid to the County stock, met the interest, and gradually increased, until the fact now is, that the County can with the stock, which has been raised to \$420,000, to keep the dividends down to the legal rate of interest, pay the bonds of the County, and yet own from 150 to \$200,000 of the stock of the Railroad Company, being a clear gain of that much in fifteen years. So well satisfied are that people with their experience, they have since subscribed without hesitation a half million of stock in another road, upon the same basis. Almost all the roads in that State are being built successfully, and successfully operated, upon this financial plan.

We, it will be said, that this is not a Texas experience; the stock in railroads here does not pay. I answer, that on a good line, with half management, it will pay in Texas.

The Central Railway, by its returns for the year 1870, makes this showing. It had 166 miles running. Its gross earnings were \$1,538,422. Its operating expenses were \$747,820—net earnings \$790,601. Its interest upon \$20,000 per mile of debt, at 7 per cent., \$282,400, leaving for dividends \$508,201. Ten per cent. dividend per annum, upon a stock of \$14,000 per mile on 166 miles, would leave a surplus of \$325,600.

It will be said that the Central is the best line in the State, and such results cannot be expected elsewhere. Admitting this, still our line is more nearly like it than any other; and, when considered as a line furnishing all the frontier north of this, yet to be settled, and now rapidly settling, as the line furnishing San Antonio, its surroundings, and the north-eastern States of Mexico, as well as the local traffic of the best country west of the Colorado, one of the fairest on earth, who can doubt that it will be only second to the Central? But we are not left in doubt on this subject. The road, for forty miles, has been operating now for three months; and we know by actual experience that it will pay operating expenses and interest on \$30,000 per mile. Its profit must increase, as its expenses will diminish as the road is extended, proportionately; for its costs almost as much to operate a 40 mile road as one twice the length. Besides, the statistics of the trade of Matagorda Bay, of unquestionable verity, which must go over this road, leaves no question about its being a profitable road, if properly managed.

It is in your power, joining with the other counties, and the resident stockholders, to control its management, and make this road, like the Louisville and Nashville, a home road, controlled in the interest of our own State and our own section.

There are other considerations which I wished to present to you, but must seek another occasion, if it shall prove agreeable to you, urging upon you, for the present, to investigate and consider, fairly, our purely business proposition, with reference to your own interest in it, and its effects upon the progress and prosperity of your city and county.

A XVI. Amendment to the Constitution.
Ex Governor Dixon, of Kentucky, publishes a letter in the Louisville Courier-Journal, in which he advocates the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

1. That the judiciary of each State shall be free, and that Congress shall pass no law subjecting any judge of a State court to a penalty or judgment upon any judicial question pending before him.

2. That the elections in each State for Federal and State officers, shall be free, and in no wise subject to military interference on the part of the Federal Government.

In discussing this proposition, Gov. Dixon says:
In my opinion, the two most dangerous blows which have been aimed at constitutional freedom in this country, are in those laws of Congress aimed at the independence of the judiciary of the States, and at the freedom of elections. With these great bulwarks of freedom left to us, serious danger or permanent tyranny need not be feared. With a view to meet these evils, to protect us against the dangers of Congressional legislation, whether that be founded in just construction of the Constitution as it stands, or in a merely usurped authority, I propose to the people of the United States, and through them to Congress, and the legislatures of the different States, a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, embracing the above proposition.

He might have added, that no elections can be free in reality when the military power, either Federal or State, can interfere, except in cases of a riot when civil power becomes inadequate to enforce the laws. Elections conducted as they are now, and especially under the control of armed forces, are simply mockeries.

Democratic Vote in the United States.
In 1824—Jackson 152,899
In 1828—Jackson 650,028
In 1832—Jackson 887,502
In 1836—Jackson 771,938
In 1840—Van Buren 1,225,286
In 1844—Polk 1,328,019
In 1848—Cass 1,223,795
In 1852—Pierce 1,569,547
In 1856—Buchanan 1,834,537
In 1860—Douglas and Breckinridge, 2,123,936
In 1864 (when none of the Southern States voted)—McClellan 1,211,754
In 1868—Seymour 2,695,710

This is the organization, which has a half million more votes given by the white people than the Republicans, that is modestly invited by the latter to disband.

We are profoundly grieved to learn that the Hon. A. J. Fountain, Senator from El Paso, failed in a late attempt he is reported to have made to commit suicide by shooting himself, after having taken too deliberate shots at his precious person. We have seen and read the account in a letter to a gentleman of this city dated El Paso, November 22. How happy Radicalism makes its devotees!—(San Antonio Herald.)

Speaking of the opium sale in that city, the New Haven Palladium says:—Some of it, it is true, is used for medicine, but far the larger amount is used to satisfy the cravings of the opium eater. There would be a somewhat startling list of names of those who are in the habit of using opium. Some time since one of the first temperance lecturers in the United States delivered a lecture here, and had but an hour before sent his laudanum bottle to be filled at the druggist's. Here is a subject for reformers to consider.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OKLAHOMA, December 4.—The Crow in the Republican valley lies two feet. Many have been frozen to death. One party found seven men frozen to death.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—The Second District Court, Judge T. Morton Collins, has decided in the case of Joseph Tatum, et al. vs. Myra Clark Gaines. The opinion was lengthy, and declared Mrs. Gaines is not the legitimate child of Daniel Clark, or his wife, and that she is therefore entitled to the will of 1813, purporting to be of Daniel Clark, and probated in 1855, by the State of Louisiana, and that the probate thereof be annulled. The case is being mainly upon this will in her case.